

(19.)

SYLLABUS

OF

Lectures

ON

NATURAL HISTORY.

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During the Course, the mode of conducting investigations in Natural History will be exemplified by an explanation on the spot of the numerous interesting natural appearances that occur around Edinburgh.

The Students of Natural History are admitted to the College Museum, which is open every lawful day, during the Summer Session, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., during the Courses of Natural History.

N. B.—Attendance on Class of Natural History required by the Medical Faculty of the University, the Army Medical Board, &c.

SYLLABUS

OF

LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY.

THE Course of Lectures on Natural History embraces General and Particular Details and Views on Meteorology, Hydrology, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, and Zoology. These subjects are discussed in the following order :—

GENERAL VIEW OF WHAT CONSTITUTES THE SCIENCE AND OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

I. METEOROLOGY.

This branch of Natural History, which makes us acquainted with the various properties and relations of the Atmosphere, is treated in the following order :—

1. General Observations on the Atmosphere, and its particular Natural History, in the following order :

I. GENERAL PROPERTIES.

1. Pressure ; 2. Height ; 3. Figure ; 4. Temperature, and, as connected with it, General and Particular Observations on the effects of Heat and Cold, on the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals ; 5. Colour ; 6. Light ; 7. Transparency ; 8. Refraction and Twilight ; 9. Composition ; 10. Transparency of Space.

II. METEORS.

1. *Aqueous Meteors*.—Evaporation ; Dew ; Aqueous Fogs ; Dry Fogs ; Hoar Frost ; Clouds ; Rain ; Sleet ; Hail ; Snow ; Snow-line ; Glacier ; Avalanche ; Iceberg.

2. *Luminous Meteors*.—*a*. Rainbow ; Corona ; Halo ; Parhelion ; Paraselene ; Luminous Cross.—*b*. Shadows ; Looming ; Fata Morgagna ; Mirage ;—*c*. Atmospheric Electricity ; Lightning ; Thunder ; Electrical Musical Sounds ; St Elm's Fire, or Castor and Pollux.—*d*. Fireballs, and the Stones that fall from the heavens ; Falling Stars.—*e*. Luminous arch ; Aurora borealis.—*f*. Zodiacal Light.

III. WINDS.

a. Force ; Velocity ; Direction.—*b*. Trade Winds ; Monsoon Winds ; Sea and Land Breeze ; Etesian Winds ; Ornithian Winds.—*c*. Whirlwind ; Pillars of Sand in the Great Sandy Deserts ; Squall ; Hurricane ; Typhoon ; Tornado.—*d*. Sirocco ; Solano ; Kamsin ; Simoom ; Harmattan.—*e*. Variable Winds, and Winds of Great Britain and Ireland.

IV. SOUND.

Different kinds ; Propagation ; Reflection ; Refraction ; Interference.

V. PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

From the Sun, Moon, Stars, Atmosphere, Animals, Plants, and Minerals.

VI. CLIMATE.

Physical Seasons. On Climate in general ; its different kinds, according to situation and latitude ; its effects on animals especially the human race ; illustrated by a reference to the distribution of man, and the characters of diseases.

† Climate of Great Britain.

†† The Subterranean and Submarine Atmospheres of authors noticed.

††† Ancient or Geological Meteorology.

II. HYDROLOGY.

This branch of Natural History, which makes us acquainted with the various properties and relations of the Waters of the Globe, is treated in the following order:—

1. Observations on the importance of Water in the economy of Nature, and to Mankind. Then detailed descriptions and histories of Water in its various states, conditions, and situations, in the following order:—

A. OCEAN.

1. Level; 2. Colour; 3. Transparency; 4. Temperature; 5. Luminousness; 6. Depth; 7. Saltness; 8. Sea-ice; 9. Motions.—*a.* Motion of the Waves;—*b.* Motion from east to west between the Tropics, including descriptions of the Gulf Stream, and other Principal Currents connected with the great Equinoctial Current; Upper and Under Currents, &c.;—*c.* Whirlpools; Water Spouts;—*d.* Tides; their Phenomena and History;—*e.* Propagation of Sound in Water;—*f.* Vision under Water;—*g.* Observations on Oceanic Scenery and Climate, and Effects on Man.

B. SPRINGS.

1. Different kinds of Springs, viz. Temporary, Perennial, Intermittent, Periodical, Sponting, Submarine, Subfluvial, Sublacustrine; 2. Magnitude; 3. Temperature, including account of cold, warm, and hot springs; 4. Colour; 5. Composition; Common Springs, and Mineral Springs; 6. Rocks formed by Springs during different periods of the earth's formation; 7. Estimate of the annual quantity of mineral matter brought from the interior of the earth by modern springs, and deposited by them on its surface; 8. Geognostical situation. 9. Geographical distribution. 10. Theory of Springs.

C. LAKES.

1. Different kinds of Lakes ; 2. Situation ; 3. Distribution ; 4. Number ; 5. Magnitude ; 6. Depth ; 7. Temperature ; 8. Colour ; 9. Occultation ; 10. Agitations ; 11. Floating Islands in Lakes ; 12. Water of Lakes—According to which they are divided into Fresh-water, Salt-water, Alkaline Lakes, &c. ; 13. Formation of Lakes ; 14. Emptying of Lakes by natural means ; 15. On Lake Scenery and Climate, and their effects.

D. RIVERS.

1. Different Classes ; 2. River Districts ; 3. Direction ; 4. Fall ; 5. Velocity ; 6. Eddies, Freshes, Bore ; 7. Beds of Rivers ; 8. Inundations ; 9. Retardations—Bar at mouths of Rivers, and River Deltas ; 10. Occultations ; 11. Magnitude ; 12. Temperature ; 13. Cascades ; 14. Water, its varieties and composition ; 15. On River Scenery and Climate, and their effects.

† Ancient or Geological Hydrology.



III. MINERALOGY.

This branch of Natural History, which makes us acquainted with the various natural and economical relations of Simple Minerals, is treated in the following manner:—

1. Explanation of the Language of Mineralogy.—My Treatise on the Characters of Minerals as a Text-Book.

2. History and Account of the Systems of Mineralogy.

3. Description of Simple Minerals, according to the system of my printed works, viz. Manual of Mineralogy ; System of Mineralogy, 3 vols.

4. On the various uses of Simple Minerals in Medicine, Agriculture, the Arts, and in the economy of Nature.

5. On the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Minerals.

IV. GEOLOGY.

This branch of Natural History treats of the structure and composition of the solid mass of the Earth, and also considers its modes of formation. The general eosmical properties of the Globe, its connexion with the Planetary System and that of the Universe, are also considered. The following is the order of the Lectures:—

1. Account of the Physiognomy of the Earth, including descriptions of High Lands and Low Lands, Plains, Groups of Mountains, Chains of Mountains, and Single Mountains, of the different kinds of Valleys, of Caves and Caverns, and of the inequalities of the submarine land.

2. Account of the different kinds of Structure observable in the solid mass of the Earth; Uses of the Compass and Quadrant explained.

3. On the materials of which Mountain Rocks are composed.

4. Account of Quartz, Felspar, Mica, Hornblende, and Limestone, the minerals of which the greater part of the Earth is composed.

5. The different classes of Mountain Rocks, from the deepest seated or oldest, to the uppermost or newest, considered.

6. Description of the different species of Mountain Rocks, their various Natural relations, and their uses in the economy of Nature, and to Mankind.

7. On Veins; and, as connected with this subject, details in regard to the Distribution of Metalliferous Minerals.

8. The Phenomena, Effects, and Theory of Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

9. Description and Arrangement of Soils; or those loose superficial matters that cover the solid strata, and in which plants grow, and many animals live.

10. Description and History of Marshes, Morasses, Peat-bogs, Lagoons, Landes, Steppes, Deserts, and Oases.

11. On the Connexion of Geology with Agriculture and Planting.

12. On Fossil Organic Remains, their systematic arrangement, and Description. Geognostical Distribution in the Crust of the Earth, and that distribution as connected with the State of the Earth during the different periods of its formation.

13. On the Figure, Density, Magnitude, Temperature, Electricity, and Magnetism of the Earth.

14. On the Formation of Mountains, Valleys, Caves, and Plains, in reference to the various phenomena exhibited by the Earth's physiognomy.

15. Theory of the Earth, as deduced from the facts and views in the previous parts of the course.

16. On the Deluge and Age of the World.

17. Account of the Planetary System.

18. On the Earth as a member of the Planetary System, comparison of its Form, Magnitude, Surface, Light, Atmosphere and Changes, with those which have been observed in other parts of the Planetary System, especially in the Moon and Sun.

19. On the Fixed Stars, as seen by the naked eye and the telescope; and on the various groupings and arrangement of these, constituting the Grand System of the Universe.

* *a.* On the Geognostical Structure of Scotland, England, and Ireland. *b.* Modes employed in searching for useful minerals. *c.* Mode of conducting Mineral Surveys, of constructing Geognostical Sections and Maps, and of modelling Mountains, Hills, and Plains.

V. BOTANY.

In the view of Botany given in these Lectures the attention is principally directed to those general details and views which are connected with, and illustrative of, the other departments of Natural History. It is treated in the following order :

1. General account of the Structure and Physiology of Plants.
2. On the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Plants over the Globe.
3. On the Fossil Plants met with in Rock Formations of different descriptions.
4. Comparison of the present Distribution of Plants with that exhibited by Fossil Plants.
5. Observations illustrative of the changes in the climate of the Earth, as disclosed by the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Living and Fossil Plants.
6. The Natural History of Coal illustrated by reference to the phenomena of Fossil Plants.
7. On the Connexion of the Geography of Plants with the Political and Moral History of Man.
8. On the Influence which the Phenomena of Vegetation exercise on the Taste and Imagination of Nations.
9. On those grand general relations of the Vegetable Kingdom, which stand in connexion with the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms.

VI. ZOOLOGY.

This branch of Natural History, which makes us acquainted with the various Properties and Relations of Animals, is considered in the following order. After explaining the systems of Arrangement proposed by zoologists, we consider the Natural History of the different Classes of Animals, beginning with those which have the most perfect structure, and concluding our zoological descriptions and histories with an account of the least perfect or more simple animals.

As the human species stands apart from all the other animals of the zoological system, we begin with the Natural History of

MAN.

1. General view of the Structure of Man.
2. Physiological relations of Man.
3. Man traced through his first period of existence, or from the monadal state, to the period of his birth.
4. Characters by which Man is distinguished from the lower animals.
5. Division into Male and Female, the general and particular characters of each.
6. There is but one species of Man.
7. The species Man is divided into Races, Subraces, Kinds, Families and Varieties. These defined and described.
8. Man considered as to Colour, Stature, Size, Strength, Longevity.
9. Man traced from the period of his birth, through the different stages of his second existence, until his career terminates in this planet.
10. Geographical Distribution of Man.
11. Physical Distribution of Man.
12. Population of the Globe.
13. Age of Man.—1. Historically considered.
2. Geologically considered.

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Divided into VERTEBRATE and INVERTEBRATE.

* VERTEBRATE, *provided with an Internal Skeleton.*

FIRST SUB-KINGDOM.

VERTEBRATA.

Characters of this Sub-Kingdom enumerated.

CLASS I. MAMMALIA.

Including Quadrupeds and Cetaceous Animals.

1. Osseous System; 2. Muscular System; 3. Circulating System; 4. Respiratory System; 5. Digestive System; 6. Urinary System; 7. Generative System; 8. Organs of the Senses; 9. Nervous System; 10. Cutaneous System, its varieties and kinds; 11. Organs of Locomotion; 12. Generation; 13. Hybrids; 14. Hybernation; 15. Longevity; 16. Number; 17. Migrations; 18. Uses in the economy of Nature; 19. Geographical and Physical Distribution; 20. Domestication; 21. Dietetical Uses; 22. Diseases.

* Account of the characters used in the Description, Arrangement, and Determination of the Species.

** Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

*** Description and History of the different genera and species of Fossil Mammalia.

CLASS II. AVES.

1. Osseous System; 2. Muscular System; 3. Circulating System; 4. Respiratory System; 5. Digestive System; 6. Urinary System; 7. Generative System; 8. Organs of the Senses; 9. Nervous System; 10. Cutaneous System, its varieties and kinds; 11. Organs of Locomotion; 12. Generation; 13. Hybrids; 14. Nidification; 15. Pairing; 16. Migration; 17. Longevity; 18. Number; 19. Geographical and Physical Distribution; 20. Uses in the economy of Nature; 21. Domestication; 22. Dietetical Uses; 23. Diseases.

* Account of the Characters used in the Description, Arrangement, and Determination of the Species.

** Account of the Orders, Genera, and Species, as far as is necessary for the Student.

*** Description and History of the Genera and Species of Fossil Birds.

CLASS III. REPTILIA.

1. Osseous System; 2. Muscular System; 3. Circulating System; 4. Respiratory System; 5. Digestive System; 6. Urinary System; 7. Generative System; 8. Organs of the Senses; 9. Nervous System; 10. Cutaneous System; 11. Organs of Locomotion; 12. Generation; 13. Hybernation; 14. Longevity; 15. Number; 16. Geographical and Physical Distribution; 17. Dietetical Uses; 18. Uses in the economy of Nature.

* Account of the Characters used in the Description, Arrangement, and Determination of the Species.

** Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

*** Description and History of the Genera and Species of Fossil Amphibia.

CLASS IV. PISCES.

1. Osseous System; 2. Muscular System; 3. Circulating System; 4. Respiratory System; 5. Digestive System; 6. Urinary System; 7. Generative System; 8. Organs of the Senses; 9. Nervous System; 10. Cutaneous System, its kinds and varieties; 11. Organs of Locomotion; 12. Organs of Reproduction; 13. Electrical Organs; 14. Longevity; 15. Number; 16. Migrations; 17. Physical and Geographical Distribution; 18. Uses in the economy of Nature; 19. Domestication; 20. Dietetical Uses; 21. Diseases.

* Account of the Characters used in the Description, Arrangement, and Determination of the Species.

** Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

*** Description and History of Fossil Fishes, according to the system of Agassiz.

** INVERTEBRATE, *without an internal Skeleton.*

SECOND SUB-KINGDOM.

MOLLUSCA.

1. Cutaneous System, with an account of the mode of formation of Shells; 2. Muscular System; 3. Circulating System; 4. Digestive System; 5. Respiratory System; 6. Generative System; 7. Organs of the Senses; 8. Nervous System; 9. Organs of Locomotion; 10. Number; 11. Physical and Geographical Distribution; 12. Uses in the economy of Nature; 13. Domestication; 14. Dietetical Uses.

CLASS I. CEPHALOPODA.

Form and Structure; Functions; Geographical and Physical Distribution.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

The Fossil Species considered.

CLASS II. PTEROPODA.

Form and Structure; Functions; Geographical and Physical Distribution.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

CLASS III. GASTEROPODA.

Form and Structure; Functions; Geographical and Physical Distribution.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

The Fossil Species considered.

CLASS IV. ACEPHALA.

Form and Structure; Functions; Physical and Geographical Distribution.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

The Fossil Species considered.

CLASS V. BRACHIOPODA.

Form and Structure; Functions; Physical and Geographical Distribution.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

The Fossil Species considered.

CLASS VI. CIRRHOPODA.

Form and Structure; Functions; Physical and Geographical Distribution.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

The Fossil Species considered.

THIRD SUB-KINGDOM.

ARTICULATA.—*Characters of the Articulata.*

CLASS I. ANNELIDA.

1. Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Geographical and Physical Distribution.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

CLASS II. CRUSTACEA.

1. Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Geographical and Physical Distribution ; 4. Instinct ; 5. Food ; 6. Relations of the Sexes ; 7. Dietetical Uses.

* Account of the Characters used in the Description, Arrangement, and Determination of the Species.

** Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

*** Description and History of Fossil Crustacea.

CLASS III. ARACHNIDA.

1. Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Instincts ; 4. Food ; 5. Geographical and Physical Distribution.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

CLASS IV. INSECTA.

1. Cutaneous System ; 2. Muscular System ; 3. Circulating System ; 4. Respiratory System ; 5. Digestive System ; 6. Generative System ; 7. Organs of the Senses ; 8. Nervous System ; 9. Organs of Locomotion ; 10. Number ; 11. Longevity ; 12. States ; 13. Societies ; 14. Noises ; 15. Luminosity ; 16. Hybernation ; 17. Instincts ; 18. Geographical and Physical Distribution ; 19. Uses in the economy of Nature ; 20. Domestication ; 21. Dietetical Uses ; 22. Diseases ; 23. Diseases in Man and other Animals, also in plants, occasioned by insects.

* Account of the Characters used in the Description, Arrangement, and determination of the Species.

*** Description and History of Fossil Insects.

FOURTH SUB-KINGDOM

RADIATA OR ZOOPHYTA.—*Characters of the Radiata.*

CLASS I. ECHINODERMATA.

1. Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Instincts ; 4. Food ;
5. Geographical Distribution.

* Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

** Description and History of Fossil Echinodermata.

CLASS II. INTESTINA OR ENTOZOA.

1. Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Distribution ; 4.
- Food ; 5. Their connexions with Diseases in Man and other Animals.

Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

CLASS III. ACALEPHA OR MEDUSARIA.

1. Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Geographical and
- Physical Distribution ; 4. Uses and importance in the Economy of nature.

* Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

CLASS IV. POLYPI.

1. Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Geographical and
- Physical Distribution ; 4. Uses and importance in the economy of nature.

* Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

** Description and History of Fossil Polypi.

CLASS V. INFUSORIA.

1. Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Geographical and
- Physical Distribution ; 4. *Ehrenberg's discoveries* ; 5. Uses and importance in the economy of nature.

* Account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

 PHILOSOPHY OF ZOOLOGY.

1. Origin of the Species of Animals.
2. Their different modes of generation stated, with the view

of illustrating the Theory of Generation in the animal kingdom in general.

3. The Growth of Animals.
4. The Decay and Death of Animals.
5. Duration of Animals.
6. Migrations of Animals.
7. Number of Animals.
8. Instinct in general.
9. Hybernation.
10. The distribution of Animals, both Physical and Geographical, over the surface of the Earth, in the Waters of the Ocean, in Lakes and Rivers, and in the air of the Atmosphere.
11. The various Revolutions or Changes which the Animal World has experienced, from its first creation to the present time.
12. The connexion of the Animal with the Vegetable Kingdom.
13. The connexion of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms with the Mineral Kingdom.
14. Lastly, The mutual relations that exist amongst all the objects in Nature, and those general laws that appear to be common to the whole.

CONCLUSION.

1. Instructions and Demonstrations as to the mode of Collecting, Preserving, Transporting, and Arranging objects of Natural History.
2. Collecting objects of Natural History strongly recommended.
3. Advantages of Travelling.
4. Books in different branches of Natural History recommended.
5. Plan for future Study in Natural History pointed out and explained.

To H. C. Gavin Esq. M. D.
with the compliments
(20.) of the Author

ODE,
READ AT THE CENTENARY DINNER
OF THE
ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY,
FEBRUARY 17th, 1837.

ODE.

1.

Had I, O Bard of Tyne, ⁽¹⁾ thy might
To wake again the Attic lyre,
My youthful muse
Should now in loftiest thought unite
Stern reason with poetic fire,
And in the strain her soul infuse.

2.

O'er wild Northumbria's heathy hills,
Through rugged scenes we joyed to rove ;
And oft, like thee,
By limpid Wensbeck's mossy rills
Unseen, I've listened in the grove,
Entranced by Nature's melody.

3.

When brightly dawned this mental Sun,
Now throned with pride in genial skies, ⁽²⁾
Cheered by its light,
Thy eager Genius just begun
To trust its pinions, dared to rise,
And struggled into envied sight. ⁽³⁾

4.

See varied Nature's wondrous plan
One tie of love and radiance bind,
Nor rashly deem,

In deepest paths her scheme to scan,
And move her works, the searching mind
Should view unroused the glowing theme.

5.

In ancient days the world adored
One power of Med'cine and of Song ;
The healing art
Knew for its source the glorious Lord
Of light, and sought to pour along
The soothing lay, and touch the heart.

6.

Our art drew birth where summer skies
For ever deck the gliding year ;
There festive Life
O'er Pleasure's arrowy waters flies,
And man may sip, nor yet appear
The ills elsewhere so deadly rife.

7.

There Death, unwont with lingering pain
By slow degrees to waste his prey,
Disdaining wiles,
With bold force snaps the vital chain
And bears his blooming spoil away,
Nor mocks the victim with his smiles.

8.

Disease there felt the Muses' charms,
And melted by the Poet's prayer,
E'en Proserpine
Consented to his longing arms,
Again to yield her subject fair :
Ah Bard ! a transient joy was thine !

9.

Here in a elime of wintry rage
Full oft the heavens unkindly lour,
With suffering fraught,
And ruder frames our help engage ;
Whence to her aid the healing power
More solid arms from far hath sought.

10.

Thus we've traced Chemia to her grot,
And bowed before the glittering throne,
To win her lore ;
And mid the splendour of the spot,
Where purple gems and minerals shone,
Asked but to swell our healthsome store.

11.

And thou, sweet Goddess of the year,
Rich Flora ! we have worshipped thee,
Where'er thy seat ;
And in deep woods, on mountains drear,
Or by the margin of the sea,
Thy treasures culled with foresight meet.

12.

And minds by each sage pursuit fired,
One ardent impulse to the goal
Together draws,
Happ'ly with chastened zeal inspired,
Their fiercer fancies to controul,
By " rigid Verulamian laws."

13.

Lo ! plagues, 'mid elemental strife
And slime and darkness crewhile bred,
By Phœbus slain,⁽⁴⁾
Mankind awoke anew to life,
Industry cheerful raised her head,
And Plenty, smiling, owned her reign.

14.

Then from his arduous deeds reposing,
The Godhead seized his golden lute ;
Then rose the sound ;
As when the gates of morn unclosing,
While Earth's gay music yet is mute,
His orient beams he pours around,

15.

And breaks once more Creation's night ;
Then, when the streamlets fresher flowing,
His rays rejoice,
The birds begin their warbling flight,
And 'mid the breezes softer blowing,
One gladsome hymn returns his voice.

16.

Thus Io-Pæans answering wide,
Proclaimed how monstrous Python fell ;
The Earth now freed
From dread of Pest's devouring stride,
Her rapture strove in sound to tell,
And mortal tongues extolled the deed.

17.

So suffering man, by Science' aid
Sees gloomy Sickness chased away,

And health draw near,
In morning's blushing tints arrayed,
And call him to the scenes of day, —
Each step new music to the ear.

18.

And heroes of the art divine,
Apollo-like, awhile should cease
Their godlike toil,
Enjoy the meed of nectared wine,
As patriot soldiers welcome peace,
And triumph o'er the honest spoil.

19.

Serene and glad be their ovation !
Nor banners torn, nor captive foe,
Their deeds have won ; —
Their proudest trophy — an oblation
From thankful hearts for lightened woe ; —
And Misery's smile their dearest guerdon.

20.

Long may the cherished ties endure,
That with firm step and measured tread,
Combining hands,
Through Nature's realms to conquest pure
Our intellectual warriors led !
May glory ever crown those bands !

NOTES.

THE peculiar nature of the subject which the Author of the above composition was called on to treat poetically, may warrant a few brief explanations of allusions made in the poem.

(1.) Akenside is addressed, because he was one of the earliest Members of the Society, and especially the Poet of Science; and although there is at present a Newcastle gentleman, whose elegant productions might entitle him to the epithet by which the author of "The Pleasures of Imagination" is designated above, yet this has been consecrated to the latter in the lines of Scott:

"What goddess form descends in air?
The Grecian muse, severely fair!
What sage is he to whom she deigns
Her lyre of elevated strains?
The BARD OF TYNE!"

(2.) The simile used in the first, and pursued in the following lines of the third stanza, may appear perhaps not improper, if the influence of such institutions as the Medical Society on the energies of the cultivators of science be considered.

(3.) Dugald Stewart has noticed, in the Notes to the third volume of his Lectures, that the classical attainments of Akenside became first eminently remarkable in the debates of the Medical Society.

(4.) Apollo's victory over the Python is regarded as typical of the power of Medicine over Disease; and this view might be elucidated on Lord Bacon's plan of explaining the fables of the ancient mythology.

FINIS.

